1: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

122 were informed of, they ordered him to join them, and return with them to *Petersbourg* in the year 1743. Mr. *Steller*, in his return from *Siberia*, died of a fever the 12th of *November*, 1745, in the town of *Toumen*.

128 When Mr. *Kraſheninicoff* had given the Academy of Sciences a full report of all his obſervations at *Kamtſchatka*, and had likewiſe received all Mr. *Steller*'s papers, it was thought proper to join theſe two works, and to commit their compilement to the perſon who had the greateſt ſhare in the merit of the diſcovery. This is the origin of the following deſcription of *Kamtſchatka*; a country never yet deſcribed by any author of credit, and where the manners and cuſtoms of the inhabitants are beyond meaſure ſingular and
114 uncommon. It is to be wiſhed that ſuch writers as have hitherto given us accounts of new-diſcovered countries had taken the ſame pains to inform themſelves that this writer hath. The author was advanced in the year 1745 to be an adjunct of the Academy of Sciences, and in the year 1750 was made profeſſor of botany and natural hiſtory. He died in the 42d year of his age, when the laſt ſheets of his book were printing off; and was one of thoſe few whom perſonal merit alone, and no advantages of birth or fortune, contributed to raiſe.

102 For the better underſtanding of the geographical
128 deſcriptions, it was thought proper to add two maps of

1: Krasheninnikov N-5 (1736-40) 1764 Kamchadal

of *Kamtſchatka* and the neighbouring countries, between which and other maps of thoſe countries, even ſuch as the academy itſelf hath formerly publiſhed, the curious reader may obſerve a great difference. But the author aſſerts that every thing is laid down from the ſtricteſt inquiry, and had purpoſed to ſupport the authenticity of his maps, by publiſhing ſuch memoirs as would prove their accuracy beyond diſpute.

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A GENERAL

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PREFACE

121 In 1925 the Carnegie Institution of Washington published my report, *Archæological Investigations in the Aleutian Islands*. The present work deals with the archæological investigations in Kamchatka, based on fieldwork conducted by the author in 1910–1911 at the expense of the late F. P. Riabooshinsky, Moscow banker, and under the auspices of the Imperial Russian Geographical Society. Both works form a part of the results of the author's studies as a leader of the Ethnological Division of the so-called Kamchatka Expedition, and may be regarded as publications, in English, of the Russian expedition. The reasons for the study of the Aleutian Islands by the Ethnological Division of the Kamchatka Expedition are given in my work *Archæological Investigations in the Aleutian Islands* (page 2).

113 The leaders and members of the other divisions of the expedition, who worked in Kamchatka only, are still working out their material. The following publications have appeared in Russian. Professor P. J. Schmidt, member of the Russian Academy of Sciences and leader of the Zoological Division, published the first volume of *The Zoology of Kamchatka*, Moscow, 1916 (1–432 pages, 4°). Professor V. L. Komarov, member of the Russian Academy of Sciences and leader of the Botanical Division, published the first volume of *The Vegetation of Kamchatka*, Moscow, 1912 (1–458 pages, 4°). Dr. V. A. Vlasov, the chief of the Meteorological Bureau of Moscow and leader of the Meteorological Division, published Volume I, Part 1, *The Climate of Kamchatka;* Part 2, *Kamchatka's Waters*, Moscow, 1916 (I–VII, 1–370 pages, 4°).

The above Russian publications of the Kamchatka Expedition were not written by the division leaders alone, but there are also contributions by their assistants, fifteen in number, specialists in different branches of zoology, botany, geology and meteorology.

The leader of the Geological Division, the mining engineer and member of the Geological Survey of Petrograd, S. A. Konradi, has published only a brief account of his investigations of the Kamchatka volcanoes. After the revolution of October 1917 in Russia he proceeded to Prague, Czechoslovakia, where he now lives.

113 The following material of the writer has not yet been published: grammars on
● 128 the Aleutian and Kamchadal languages, and material on the folklore, history, anthropology, ethnology and sociology of the Aleut and Kamchadal. A handbook by the writer on the anthropology and ethnology of the peoples of Asiatic Russia and adjacent countries is now in print by the American Museum of Natural History in New York, and a volume on the Yakut people of Siberia (prehistory,

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113 history, anthropology, language, folklore, ethnology and sociology) is now in preparation for the publications of the American Museum.

● 128 The specimens described in this book are on exhibition in the Central Museum for Ethnography (former Count Rumiantzev's Museum) in Moscow.

128 Acknowledgment is made to Professor B. M. Sokolov, the Director of the Central Museum for Ethnography in Moscow, and his assistant, Dr. B. S. Shukov, who supervised the work of illustrations; to the mineralogist, Professor A. G. Titov of the Moscow University, who determined the stone material for implements and weapons; to the scientific collaborator of the Central Museum, Madame E. I. Goryunova, and the artist, Mr. Gutentag, who made drawings from specimens of the Kamchatka collection; to the photographer of the Central Museum, Mr. P. N. Bashirov, for the photographs taken of specimens in the Central Museum.

Mr. N. N. Krijanovsky of the staff of the American Geographical Society in New York made drawings of the map showing the distribution of the paleolithic, neolithic, bronze and iron stations in Northern Asia and the map of Kamchatka Peninsula.

Mrs. Jochelson, as a member of the Ethnological Division of the Kamchatka Expedition, assisted me in excavating ancient Kamchadal village sites and in taking photographs during our fieldwork. As a Doctor of Medicine she made herself useful by treating the numerous Kamchadal patients.

Finally the author is under obligation to the American Museum of Natural History in New York for assistance in clerical work and for putting at his disposal office room while writing this report.

WALDEMAR JOCHELSON.

American Museum of Natural History,
New York, March 27, 1928.